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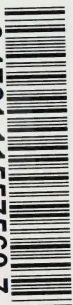
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The Land of Opportunity

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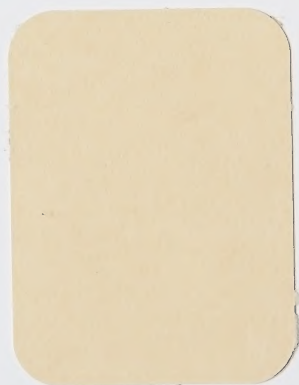
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CANADA

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. ROBERT ROGERS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA CANADA
1912

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CANADA THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

LOCATION, POPULATION AND EXTENT

Canada comprises the northern half of North America. Its southern boundary is the United States; on the East is the Atlantic; on the West the Pacific and on the North the Arctic Ocean. Its area is $3\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles, about the same as that of the United States, and nearly equal to that of Europe. The area of Ireland is 32,531 square miles, and her population in 1891 equalled 144.4 persons per square mile. Canada's population is about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions—not quite double that of Ireland, and is only slightly over 2 persons per square mile. From Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific is 3,740 miles by rail. From Victoria on the Pacific to Dawson on the Yukon River is 1,500 miles by ocean and river steamer, and rail. From Fort William at the head of Canadian navigation on Lake Superior by the waterway of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, to the tidal seaport of Quebec is 1,400 miles, and from Quebec City to the extreme Atlantic Coast, at the Straits of Belle Isle, is 850 miles. The most southerly portion of Canada is in the latitude of Northern Spain and Italy, and the most northerly portion of the mainland is in the latitude of Northern Norway.

Groups of Provinces and Territories

The Provinces and Territories of Canada may be grouped as Maritime, Eastern, Central, Western and Northern.

The Maritime Provinces are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The easterly portion of the Province of Quebec on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be included as a part of Maritime Canada.

The Eastern Provinces are Ontario and Quebec, which lie along the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes, and extend northward to Hudson Bay and westward to the great prairies.

The Central Provinces are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which occupy the prairie area lying between the wooded region of Eastern Canada and the Rocky Mountains.

is out it bids fair to be first in the number of its citizens ; and the importance it derives from its own greatness of area and population will be doubled by its unshakeable position as a chief part of an Imperial confederacy.

CANADA OF TO-DAY.

As the indivisible empire is made up of many distinct parts, self-contained, many of them self-governing, and all having their own strongly marked characteristics, so the part called Canada is made up of a number of different regions, united in one nation, but all—except the wild region of the north—managing their own affairs, and endowed with distinct and often strongly marked characteristics.

That is why we say that the only picture of Canada giving any idea of what Canada is like must be a panorama. Canada is half a continent, and a big continent at that. You might as well pretend to show a Canadian what Ireland is like by giving him a picture of a Dublin park, as pretend to show an Old Country man what Canada is like by presenting him with photographs of a Rocky Mountain pass or a French Canadian village in Quebec. Canada is a dominion of immense distances and endless variety.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Let us, then, attempt to unroll the panorama before our eyes ; taking a bird's-eye view of the country as it would appear to some strong-winged bird flying across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast without a pause.

THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES.

An easy trip of five or six days westward from Liverpool, in one of the big steamers that now rob travel of its terror, will land us on the coast of NOVA SCOTIA. This is the easternmost of the nine provinces that go to make up the Dominion. Even this single province has such variety within its borders that it cannot be described in a few words. If you only take a glance at it from the sea, you might go away with the impression that it was a hard and rocky land. If you dropped by parachute from a balloon into one of its wide southwestern valleys when the cherry and apple trees are all a-bloom, you might think it one vast orchard. Nova Scotia, in fact, is like the proverbial inhabitant of ancient Scotia, who shows you perhaps a stern face on first acquaintance, but, when you know him better, proves to have a warm and generous heart. Nova Scotia fronts the Atlantic with a rocky rampart of defiance and

defence, notched here and there by natural harbours, whence the fishermen sally forth to reap the rich harvests of the sea. As you climb the hills sloping upward from the coast to the interior you find yourself in forest, yielding its own great harvest of wood. When you descend on the other side towards the Bay of Fundy, or northward towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, you wander through as fine a farming country as there is in the world, and wonder, perhaps, at the comfort and prosperity of the farmers' lives and surroundings. If you strike off to the right you find that the north-eastern part of the Province is a great island, Cape Breton, where in one corner thousands of miners are disinterring an enormous wealth of coal, while the centre of the island is a scenic paradise.

A short and pleasant steamboat ride from the northern part of Nova Scotia lands you in another province, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the smallest province of the Dominion, and strikingly different from all the rest. "The Garden of Canada" it is sometimes called, or "The Million Acre Farm,"—cultivated from end to end.

Landing again in Nova Scotia and travelling westward by the isthmus which joins Nova Scotia to the mainland, you are in the third of what are called the Maritime Provinces—NEW BRUNSWICK. Here again you have all the variety you want within the boundaries of a single province. Seaports and fishing villages dot the eastern coast, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the southern coast, too, looking across the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia. In the interior, stretches a mighty forest where the lumberman plies his busy axe and the hunter tracks the lordly moose; and penetrating this forest in many directions are smiling valleys of rich land where the farmer lives in peace and plenty.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE PROVINCES.

Adjoining and overlapping New Brunswick is the eastern end of QUEBEC, part of the original Canada, which lends its name to the whole Dominion. An enormous territory is that of Quebec, containing the two extremes of wildness and civilization. Its northern region is little visited, scarcely even explored; but through the southern region of the Province flows that king of rivers, the St. Lawrence, past towns and cities where white men have dwelt for centuries; and for many miles back from either side of the river stretch the innumerable farms of French-speaking citizens, whose ancestors laid the foundations of Canada.

From the great City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, a short flight westward brings you

into the Province of ONTARIO, the largest of all in population, the richest in its development alike of agricultural and manufacturing industry, and one of the largest even in area. As you skirt the northern shores of the long series of inland seas known as the Great Lakes—Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior—you have Ontario always beneath you. Farms and orchards, farms and orchards, more farms and orchards again,—the landscape dotted with busy manufacturing towns as well as thriving country villages,—this is the Ontario that you see, until in your western flight you penetrate the wilderness lying between the greatest of the lakes and Hudson Bay—and this also is Ontario. At the far western end of Lake Superior you come upon more centres of busy human activity, where ships are loaded with the grain from the distant prairie,—and still you are in Ontario.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

After Ontario, you see beneath you the prairie itself, stretching illimitable like a sea of herbage. Three provinces divide the prairie between them. First comes MANITOBA,—the oldest of the three, though born but a generation back; the headquarters till then of the great Hudson Bay Company, which ruled the whole Northwest. Beyond Manitoba, SASKATCHEWAN, and beyond Saskatchewan, ALBERTA. Now, surely, you think, there is an end of all variety. Yes, if you only follow the railway line the land seems monotonous enough,—an almost level plain of grass, broken only by fields and homesteads of enterprising settlers who have discovered that beneath that thin cloak of grass lies soil of almost miraculous fertility. If, however, you cross these three provinces by a line a couple of hundred miles further north, you find the prairie no longer monotonous, but rich in all the beauty of a green undulating park, rich in the variety of copse and glade and river and brook and lake.

THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

Pursuing your tireless way, and wondering if you have not at last got near the end of the world, a sudden transformation takes place before your eyes; a towering wall of mountains rises before you,—in the distance ethereal, mysterious,—then clear and sharp, cutting the sky. It is your first sight of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Breasting the soft west wind, you rise upon the highest peaks to look down on the other side, and it seems there is no other side. Hour after hour, as you fly with the speed of a railway train, you look down on a sea of mountains, their lower

slopes clad in dense forest, while the greater heights rise tremendous in peaks and domes and towers of naked rock, capped with the white eternal snow and clad in the rosy robe of the setting sun.

Through this wild mountain chaos, deep gorges cleave, where rivers, green or white, are twisting and turning in an apparently hopeless attempt to find some distant sea; or long fantastic river-like lakes reflect the scarcely less fantastic mountain shapes that wall them in. Here and there the mountain walls retreat, and you find men making homes for themselves, disembowelling the earth of its hoarded gold and silver and still more precious coal, or growing in verdant valleys rich crops of peaches and apples and plums and pears. The air grows mild and soft, and as you glide down the westernmost slopes of the westernmost range you cross a moist and balmy region, through an atmosphere more akin to that of your mother country than you felt since you left the western shores of the mother country, till you stand once more in a bustling city, and see the ships arrive from far Australia and Japan.

Taking our eyes now off the panorama, let us learn more of the various parts of Canada over which we have taken such a hurried glance.

MARITIME CANADA

The three Maritime Provinces, with the addition of the eastern portion of the Province of Quebec, enclose on three sides the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The population is now approximately one million—about one-seventh of that of the whole of Canada. Although the part south of the St. Lawrence is almost separated from the rest of Canada, it is of the highest importance in the framework of the nation, and its harbours are Canada's only winter ports on the Atlantic. Its latitude is that of France, but its summer climate is that of Northern England and Scotland, while its winter climate is that of Sweden, the snow-fall being heavy, especially in the north. With its immense coast line and the surrounding waters teeming with fish, a large part of the population is seafaring. Its fisheries were the first inducement to settlement on its shores, and are of an annual value of £2,500,000. The entire surface of the country was at one time forested. Immense forests still remain, especially in New Brunswick and Quebec, and lumbering is a very important industry, reaching an annual value of nearly £2,000,000.

Agriculture is a leading industry in all three provinces.

NATURAL WEALTH.

Valuable minerals are found in various parts, but in Eastern Nova Scotia the greatest development of coal mining has been reached. The value of the annual output is over £2,000,000. Industries of various kinds have been established, the most important being manufactures of iron and steel.

The earliest settlements were made by the French, who called the country Acadia. The settlement of the United Empire Loyalists from the United States followed in the closing years of the eighteenth century. An emigration from the United Kingdom took place in the early part of the nineteenth century.

That portion of Quebec bordering on the Gulf has always been known as Canada. It was settled originally by the French in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the present population is almost exclusively French speaking.

CITIES.

The principal cities of the Maritime Provinces are the winter seaports of Halifax in Nova Scotia and St. John in New Brunswick; Sydney, near the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia—a great coal and iron industrial centre—and Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island.

EASTERN CANADA

The eastern provinces are the original Canada. The more easterly, Quebec, lies on both shores of the River St. Lawrence. Ontario, the more westerly, lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, which, in that part, form the boundary between Canada and the United States. These provinces are at present the most important of the Dominion in population, commerce, agriculture, lumbering and manufactures. The waterway of the St. Lawrence, affording access to the heart of the continent, gave Canada its great importance in the early days of its settlement. Until the transfer to England in 1759, the City of Quebec, the then Capital of Canada, and now of the Province of Quebec, dominated the trade of all that part of the United States lying west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, as well as that of the southern part of Eastern and Central Canada as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Then the only trade was fur. To-day the St. Lawrence route, with its seaports of Montreal and Quebec, competes successfully with the railways running to United States seaports for the carrying trade of the North Western States.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural settlement is principally confined as yet to the area lying west of Quebec City and along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron; a tract about 700 miles long by from one to two hundred in breadth. This area is about three times that of Ireland, and includes some of the finest agricultural country in the world. The land is generally well cultivated; cities, towns and villages are numerous; railway facilities are excellent; markets are good, and land is held at a comparatively high value. This area comprises the most southerly portion of Canada, and extends from latitude 42 degrees in the south-west to latitude 47 degrees in the north-east—from that of Northern Spain to that of Central France.

CLIMATE.

The winter climate is much colder, with heavier snow-fall than in the corresponding latitudes in Europe, but the summer, though shorter, especially in the north-eastern parts, is very hot, bringing to perfection not only wheat, oats and barley, but apples, plums, cherries and all small fruits, and in the south-western portions, pears, peaches and grapes unexcelled in quantity or quality in the world. Beef cattle raising and dairying is an important and profitable branch of agriculture in both provinces of Eastern Canada. The population of this portion of the Dominion is about 4 millions. Manufactures of all kinds flourish in the large cities and towns.

AREA.

The area of the two provinces of Eastern Canada is 1,100,000 square miles, and most of it except the area above mentioned remains covered with forest. Lumbering is an industry of immense proportions; the value of the annual output is nearly £6,000,000. Lumbering and mining operations, and the extension of the railways through new territory give opportunity for bringing under cultivation vast areas of free land in the northern portions of Eastern Canada, where, although the climate is not as favourable as that of the already productive area, it is good enough to produce in abundance and perfection all the common field grains and vegetables.

CHIEF CITIES.

Montreal, the chief city of Canada, is at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence; Quebec is the tidal port of the St. Lawrence. Both cities are in Quebec Province, of which Quebec City is the capital. Ottawa, the

Capital of Canada, is in Ontario, but separated from Quebec Province only by the Ottawa River. Toronto, the principal city and provincial capital of Ontario, is the second city in population in Canada. Hamilton, London, Kingston, Brantford and Peterboro' are among the important cities of Ontario.

CENTRAL CANADA

The three Central Provinces in their southern parts occupy the entire prairie region of Canada, and extend north into the wooded country. Roughly speaking, the prairie extends for 100 miles north of the International Boundary near its eastern extremity, and for 400 miles north near its western extremity. It is about 900 miles from east to west. The total area of the three Central Provinces is 603,100 square miles, and the prairie area is about 200,000 square miles — approximately that of the German Empire. The soil throughout this area is black and rich, especially suitable for the production of wheat, oats and barley, and being prairie is ready for the plough. The climate in conjunction with the soil, produces the largest yield per acre and the highest quality of wheat in the world. Settlement of the prairie was slow at first until its productiveness had become established, but in recent years the increase of settlement has been very rapid.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads of 160 acres are given free on conditions of settlement. In 1896, less than 2,000 of such homesteads were taken. In 1910, the number had increased to over 50,000. In 1896 the export of wheat from Central Canada was nearly eight million bushels. In 1905, it was over 66 million bushels. And last year (1911), with a wheat crop of nearly 200 million bushels, the export showed a very satisfactory increase. The southwestern portion of the prairie area has until recently been devoted almost entirely to cattle-raising. The export of cattle increased from £350,000 in 1896, to £800,000 in 1906. In that year 85,000 head of cattle were exported; while in 1908 over 105,000 were exported, commanding a price ranging from £9 to £10 per head. Northward of the prairies lies a partially forested region of vast extent, a large proportion of which is quite suitable for cultivation, both in soil and climate, but requiring first the clearing of the poplar woods which chiefly cover the surface.

CLIMATE.

The rain and snowfall in the Central is less than in the Eastern Provinces. Although the summer is as long, the heat is not so extreme as in the populous portion of Eastern Canada. This tends against the production of the fruits for which Eastern Canada is famous, but induces a greater perfection in wheat, oats, barley, field vegetables and domestic animals, which are the staple products of the Central Provinces. The same climatic influences have a correspondingly favourable effect upon human life and tend to robust bodily health and mental vigor. The winter climate is, generally speaking, severe, modified in the western, and especially in the south-western portion by the west or Chinook wind, which carries the warmth of the Japanese current across the Rocky Mountains and far eastward out on the plains. The ground generally freezes so that ploughing is stopped in November. It begins again in April, the dates varying according to the locality and the season. Except for the influence of the Chinook wind there is great similarity of temperature throughout the whole prairie area, not varying greatly because of distance north or south. The population was 400,000 in 1901. It was 800,000 in 1906, and is now about 1,300,000.

CROPS.

The total area under cultivation in 1898, in what is now the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres: the year 1910 showed a cultivated area of $14\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. In 1896, the total wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories was placed at 15 million bushels; in 1909, the wheat crop of the Central Provinces was over 125 million bushels, and the estimate for 1911 was upwards of 200 million bushels. By taking the amount of the present production and comparing the total area now under cultivation with the total, which may be brought under cultivation, a fair idea may be formed of the possibilities which exist in Central Canada, and of the opportunities which keep step with such possibilities.

RAILWAYS.

The present rapid construction of railways throughout the prairies not only ensures cheap transport of the surplus crops to market, but it also ensures cheap and abundant fuel to the prairie region from the wooded area to the east and north, and from the vast coal deposits which underlie almost the whole region along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains,—a deposit equalled nowhere else in area and in ease and cheapness of working.

LAND SURVEY.

The system of land survey throughout the three Central Provinces is uniform. The land is set off in blocks of one mile square, the lines running north and south, and east and west. A square mile contains 640 acres, and is called a section. A quarter of a square mile is called a quarter-section, and contains 160 acres. This is the area given as a homestead by the Canadian Government on conditions of three years' residence, cultivation of a certain portion, and the payment of a fee of £2. Thirty-six sections form a square called a township. Each section in a township is numbered, always in the same order. Townships are numbered consecutively from the 49th parallel north, and also westerly from each of four principal meridians. The effect of this system is that the location of every homestead in that vast territory can be absolutely defined and instantly placed on the map by stating the four numbers of the section, township, range, and meridian.

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba and the chief city of the Central Provinces. Brandon and Portage la Prairie are important towns in Manitoba.

Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert are important railway centres.

Edmonton is the capital of Alberta. Calgary is somewhat larger than the capital, and an important railway centre. Other important towns are Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Strathcona and McLeod.

WESTERN CANADA

The Western or Pacific Province of British Columbia is Canada's western seaboard. It is 760 miles north to south, and 470 miles from east to west. Roughly speaking, it lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and in the same latitude as the British Isles. Victoria, the capital, on Vancouver Island is a little south of the latitude of Paris, and has the climate of the Channel Islands.

The whole coast of British Columbia is directly affected by the warm Japanese current, and the climate varies very little from south to north. The harbours are open the year round. The coast climate resembles very closely that of the United Kingdom in warmth and moisture.

MOUNTAINS.

The general character of the country is mountainous. Parallel to the main chain of the Rockies, which form

the eastern boundary of the Province, are the Gold Range, the Cascades and the Coast Range. The mountains are heavily forested with large and valuable timber, but the intervening valleys are generally either lightly timbered or altogether bare. The climate of the interior valleys is hotter in summer and milder in winter than in the adjoining prairie provinces. The Gold Range of mountains gets its name because of the discoveries in it of gold in immense quantities, at various points, extending from the southern to the northern limit of the Province. The discovery of gold in 1854 was the beginning of development in the Province. In the southern portion of the Province, which is the part most completely opened by railways, the exhaustion of the placer gold mines was followed by the discovery of mines of silver, copper, lead, gold, zinc and coal, which have been developed on an immense scale in recent years.

MINERALS.

Valuable minerals are found in many other portions of the Province as well. The value of the Province as the western seaboard of Canada is enhanced by reason of the immense deposits of coal on Vancouver Island, which forms a part of the Province.

FISH.

The deep sea fisheries are a source of great wealth to the Province, and the salmon fisheries in the rivers are an even more important source of wealth than mining. The mountainous forested area is of such vast extent that the supply of timber is practically inexhaustible.

FRUIT.

While the coast climate is very moist, that of the interior valleys is inclined to be dry. These valleys are very attractive as a place of residence. Where the rainfall is insufficient for agricultural purposes, irrigation is successfully and economically applied. The interior valleys are suited for grain-growing and grazing, but are especially adapted to the growth of apples, plums, cherries, etc., and in the more favoured cases, of pears, peaches and grapes.

Up to the present, railway advantages have been confined to the southern section of the Province, finding its seaport at Vancouver. But the construction, now in progress, of the Grand Trunk Pacific line to the port of Prince Rupert, in the northern part of the Province, will bring into value immense and hitherto untouched resources of the farm forest and mine, at least equal to those which hitherto have been touched by railways.

RAILWAY SYSTEMS

The railways of Canada are amongst the most important of its national interests. There are five great railway systems—the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern.

I. C. R.

The Intercolonial connects Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, with the winter ports of St. John, Halifax and Sydney, in the Maritime Provinces. It is owned and operated by the Dominion Government, and was constructed as a connection between the Maritime Provinces and Eastern Canada. The Government also owns and operates 270 miles of railway in the Province of Prince Edward Island. The total mileage of the system is 1,450 miles.

C. P. R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway extends from the Canadian winter port of St. John to Montreal, and from Montreal across the continent to Vancouver. Except the Siberian Railway this is the longest continuous railway line in the world under one management. Besides its main line across the continent, the Canadian Pacific has a very extensive system of branch railways in New Brunswick and in the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces. The total mileage of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 10,037 miles.

G. T. R. AND G. T. P.

The Grand Trunk Railway has a greater mileage in the developed portion of Eastern Canada than any other system. It connects all the cities and nearly all the towns of these Provinces. Its summer port is Montreal, and its winter port, Portland, in the United States—the nearest point on the Atlantic coast to Montreal. The Grand Trunk is now adding to its system a line across the continent, known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, to extend from Quebec westward, through the undeveloped portions of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, to Winnipeg, the chief city of the Central Provinces, and capital of Manitoba, to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and to the Pacific Coast, at Prince Rupert, through the northern part of British Columbia. From Quebec eastward, the line will extend to a junction with the Intercolonial at Moncton, New Brunswick. The existing Grand Trunk system has 3,400 miles in Canada. The new line from Moncton to Prince Rupert will be 3,460 miles, and branches are projected in many

portions of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces. The Grand Trunk Pacific is now operating their new line the entire distance between Fort William, Ontario, and Winnipeg, and between Winnipeg and a point 140 miles west of Edmonton, and in other parts are pushing the work of construction with all possible speed.

C. N. R.

The Canadian Northern Railway system is as yet chiefly in Central Canada. The main line extends from Port Arthur, at the head of Canadian navigation on Lake Superior to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, nearly 1,300 miles, with many branches, especially in the wheat-growing sections of the Central Provinces. It also has lines in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and rapid progress is being made in connecting these sections to make a third transcontinental railway. The present total mileage of the system is 3,281 miles. In addition the Canadian Northern Ontario has a mileage of 346, and the Canadian Northern Quebec has a mileage of 407. The business headquarters of the Canadian Northern Railway is Toronto, Ontario.

G. N. R.

The Great Northern is a United States railway system operating in the Northwestern States. It has projected a number of branches into the Central and Western Provinces of Canada, and it is expected that it will be further greatly extended in the near future. Although not a Canadian enterprise, it is valuable, as giving additional development and competition to the provinces which it enters.

These railway systems, the great extensions which they have in progress, and the immense field which the country offers, make railway construction an important feature of the conditions in Canada at the present time, as that means first an expenditure of many millions in wages within the next few years; and, second, the bringing into use and value great areas of land and resources generally, which cannot now be economically reached.

Recognizing the great importance of the railways in the life of the country, and the possibility of the abuse of the power placed in their hands by circumstances, the Government of Canada has established a Commission, or Court, with full authority to adjust all disputes between the railways and the public, and to control the rates charged.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

The Dominion of Canada is a part of the British Empire and is a confederation of nine provinces. The duties of government are divided between the Dominion and the Provinces. The Dominion is governed by a legislature or Parliament, which makes the laws. Parliament is composed of two houses, the Commons and the Senate; the Commons elected directly by the people, the Senate appointed by the Government. The qualification of voters for the House of Commons varies in the different provinces, being fixed by the Provincial Legislatures, but is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or the property qualification is very light.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion Parliament controls the criminal law, the militia, the post office, railways, indirect taxation by the tariff and excise, trade relations with other countries, and, speaking generally, all matters of national concern. The Dominion owns and controls the administration of the public lands in the three Central Provinces, and throughout Northern Canada. These Provinces still contain millions of acres of agricultural land yet unoccupied and available for immediate settlement. The responsibility for their development rests upon the Dominion Government, which, therefore, takes up the work of promoting immigration.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government on the same principles as the Dominion. They are charged with providing the civil law and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and for municipal government, and for direct taxation in their support, and generally all matters of a purely provincial or local nature. Primary education is amply provided for in all the provinces, and in nearly all the provinces it is free.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have vast areas of public lands which are administered by the governments of these provinces. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have very little public lands left, and Prince Edward Island has none.

Respect for law and maintenance of order are very prominent features of life in Canada, as distinguished from other new countries. Life and property are as safe in any part of Canada—whether in the cities, the mining camps, the forests or on the prairie—as in any part of the United Kingdom, or the best governed country of Continental Europe

RESOURCES

Although Canada includes within its area some of the very high latitudes, a vast proportion of its territory is in the latitudes which are occupied by the most populous, progressive and wealthy nations of Europe and of the world. But its high latitudes are not, by any means, the least valuable portion of its area. The gold mines of the Yukon, within a few miles of the Arctic Circle, have produced £20,000,000 in gold within the past ten years, and are expected to produce as much more within the next ten.

MINERALS.

The precious metals and minerals of enormous value are known to exist in many widely separated portions of Northern as well as more Southern Canada, only awaiting the enterprise of the prospector and the capitalist to repeat the experience of the Yukon. The silver mines at Cobalt and other points in Northern Ontario are of richness unsurpassed in the world.

FORESTS AND FARMS.

The forests of Canada are the largest and most valuable now remaining anywhere, and, generally speaking, occupy the tracts which from various causes are least valuable for agriculture. The agricultural area of the Central Provinces offers the only free wheat land in the world, easily accessible by railways, most easily brought under cultivation, and producing the highest quality of wheat known, in a healthful and invigorating climate, and under a free and progressive government.

OPPORTUNITIES

But the opportunity is nothing, if the man is not fit and willing to take advantage of it. Canada is a nation of workers. Its national emblem, the beaver, is the representative among animals of intelligent industry. The conditions of life all tend to and require personal effort, and the same conditions contribute to the success of such effort. The man who does not work in Canada—whether he is rich or poor—is looked upon with doubt. Such conditions tend to an equalized distribution of wealth, and to individuality of thought and action, and, therefore, liberality and progress in social, industrial, commercial and political life. Nowhere in the world to-day are there more liberal institutions, more orderly communities, such an equal distribution of wealth, or an equal rate of material progress.

Has the British settler done well in Canada? This question is answered in the following sample letters addressed to the Canadian Immigration Department. The post office address is given in each case, and while some of the writers have offered to reply to inquiries, most of them are busy men and may not have time to reply personally to writers of letters. Persons, therefore, desiring further information are invited to communicate with one of the Canadian Government Agents, whose addresses will be found on the back cover page.

Bradford, Ontario, February 3rd, 1912.

Dear Sir,—I write this letter to inform you what I think of Canada. I came from Beverley, Yorkshire, England. I landed in Canada in the spring of 1911, without a dollar in my pocket, and was sent by Mr. W. Jermyn, Government Agent, Bradford, to a place on a farm at one hundred and fifty dollars for ten months; I might have had more, but did not know the ways of Canada, and although I was a farmer in England, I had much to learn, as my ways were different. I had a good home and kind treatment, as many Canadian farmers use their men the same as themselves. I like the people very much; they are a good deal quicker than Old Countrymen in their ways, and when they get the right kind of a man they will pay him good wages and use him right. Next season, for eight months, I expect two hundred dollars and board, besides what I can pick up the other four months in winter. I like the climate, it being very warm in summer and cold in winter, and a very healthy country. I wish I had come here five years sooner. I expect it to take me three or four years to save enough to start on a rented farm of my own. I've not yet seen anything objectionable in this country, and would certainly advise young men to come to Canada, as either in Ontario or the West there are many opportunities for men of small means to start on their own hook. It is wonderful the number of young men who had their passage paid for them, who think nothing of taking a trip home to spend Christmas with their friends, and return to Canada in March, which is proof that they are doing well in Canada. I have seen very little of this country yet, but what I've seen, I consider it the finest country in the world for either a hired man or a man with small capital, if he has any "go" about him.

Yours truly, (Signed) GEO. WALKER.

Bondhead, Ontario, February 3rd, 1912.

I am asked to give my experience and opinion of Canada. I came from Darsham, Suffolk, England, to Ontario, in 1910, and wish I had come ten years sooner, as I am going to inform you that if the young farm hands in England knew what Canada was like, they would soon get here, but they must not be afraid of work. There are so many come out here and think they can get a living without work, which is not the case; but you have to work no harder here than they do at home, and you get as much time off here as they do there, for you lose no time for bad weather, as your time is going on all the same, and I must say this is a more healthy country than England, and I can say truly, I never regretted the day I landed in Canada, and I hope these few lines will induce good young farm hands to come out to Canada, the land of promise and opportunity, and not stop in England at 13 shillings a week, when they can easily get 25 shillings a week and board, and lodge in the farmhouse with the boss, and live the same as they do, for if you are a good farm hand you are thought as much of as if you were one of their own, and a man who is willing to work need never be idle, and I would advise all young men who understand farm work to come to Canada, but if they are no good at home there is no use for them here. I had only thirty-five dollars when I landed. I am now getting \$280.00 a year, and a kind master and a good home, and in three or four years I will have saved enough to rent a farm, or perhaps go West and take a homestead, which a great many do. I am working at present at Mr. H. Carter's, of Tecumseh Township, and this is one of the best mixed-farming counties in Canada.

(Signed)

RUSSELL WEBB.

Lurgan, Ontario, 15th February, 1912.

My home in the Old Country was Yoxford, Suffolk County, which place I left in August, 1909, coming to this county, where Mr. Mooney, the Employment Agent at Ripley, at once found me a job as a farmer's helper. I had worked at farming all my life in the Old Country. I have no hesitation in saying that I have found Canada (at least such parts of it as I have tried) a place where the man who has his labor to sell can find the widest opportunities and the surest wage IN DIRECT PROPORTION to the work he can do.

My intention is to visit the Old Land again, now in a short time, and then return to Canada, where I have bought a farm for myself.

(Signed)

FRED BOND.

King, Ontario, January 13th, 1912.

In answer to a request made of me as to my impressions of this country, I beg to state that I arrived in this country in May, 1909. My reason for leaving England was lack of work, I being an engineer in a sawmill.

When I got to King I was at once placed on a farm, where I received the best of board and lodging and a fair wage, considering that I was totally inexperienced, not even knowing how to harness a horse. I succeeded in pleasing my master, and he told me that he was surprised at my ready picking up of all that was shown me. When I left him he gave me a standing invitation to come back again and visit him, which I have done time and again.

My next place was on a larger farm, 250 acres, where I received an increase in wages, as by this time I knew a lot about the farm work. After leaving this place I hired for 12 months on a 100-acre farm, where I was the only man except the boss around. I therefore have tried three places—one a single-handed, one a two-handed, and one a four-handed place—and I have got along well at each place, and can say that any man who is willing and obedient can make a success of farm work in Canada.

In King there are three churches—Anglican, Methodist and Baptist. There are Presbyterian churches within three miles east and west and five miles south. The political parties are represented by their respective clubs, which meet monthly. Fraternal societies are Freemasons, Ancient Order of Foresters, Orangemen, and at Maple, five miles away, the Independent Order of Foresters have a court. The Royal mail is sorted twice daily in the village, and once daily in the surrounding hamlets.

In closing, I may say that capital is not an absolute necessity to an immigrant, as any man with energy, intelligence and willingness will find in Canada a place wherein to make a home.

(Signed) HUGH RICHARDS.

King P.O., Ontario, Canada, Dec. 18th, 1911.

I now take the pleasure of giving you my idea of Canada. I first came to this country about four years ago, and worked at a place called Iroquois on a farm for 12 months, and then returned to England and worked on the railway there for three years, but I was never contented until I got back to Canada. I am now working on a farm in the Township of King. I think Canada is just the place for men that are willing to work, for there is work for all

that want it. The farmers in this district find it hard to get men to do the work, and sometimes the crops are spoiled through scarcity of men. I came to this country from a small village about six miles from Hereford, where I had been working on the railways with very little money, but a man does not want a great lot of money when he gets out here, if he has got two hands and a good heart that is not afraid of work. Well, sir, the one thing I like about this country is that a man feels so much more free, and can please himself what he does, and the people are more sociable and treat you more on an equality with themselves. The only dislike I have to this country is bad roads, but I think as the country gets more populated that difficulty will be overcome; but, in general, this country is far before England. I do not think of ever going back to make my home in the Old Country, for I think before many years all my family will be over here.

(Signed)

A. BAYLISS.

Kingston, Ontario, 30th January, 1912.

I have been in this part of Canada for four years. I came here with very little capital, and after working for a farmer for six months, I rented a farm, and being a farmer in the Old Country, in Dumfriesshire, I can honestly testify that anyone with a knowledge of farming with small capital can do much better here. Farm help in this country is so scarce that anyone who is willing to work, even though they haven't the experience, can earn better wages and have a better home, with every prospect, if they are industrious, of owning a farm of their own in a few years. I might say that Kingston district is one of the oldest settlements in Canada, and I really believe that there are as many opportunities here as in the prairie land of the Northwest. To be plain and give my own experience here, I may say that four years ago a cousin of mine and myself rented a farm of 300 acres, and hadn't enough money to stock it. Now we have more stock than we have room for; we have 45 head of cows and cattle, 5 horses and 20 sheep, with all the necessary farm implements, which, if we were to have a sale now, would realize at least three thousand dollars. I trust that my experience may be the means of encouraging some Old Country people to come out here, where there is plenty of work and good wages.

(Signed)

JAMES HENDERSON.

Bradford, Ontario, March 2nd, 1911.

I left County Connaught, Ireland, in 1907, and arrived in Halifax in the month of March with £3 in my pocket. I came on to the Province of Quebec, and stayed there a few days to look around, but I was not offered very good wages, so I came on to Toronto, and was sent from there to a farmer at Bradford, where I got £4 a month and board for the first season, and although I was raised on the farm in Ireland, I had a lot to learn, but an Irishman can learn quickly. The next season I got £5 a month for 8 months, £2 for the four winter months, as farmers do not usually pay high wages for doing chores in the winter. I can easily save over £30 per year and live well, and after another year I will have saved £140—enough to start me on a rented farm, if I do not go West, as I am thinking of doing. A colonist should put in a year or two in Ontario to get broken into Canadian ways before going West. I wish I had come to this country five years sooner, as with the luck I have had, I would have been my own master long ago.

This is a great country, and I would advise all healthy young Irishmen who have not bright prospects at home, to get here as soon as possible. Why, sir, if I had stayed in Ireland, all I ever expected was some day to have a couple of acres, and own a pig, a cow, and perhaps a baby. Out in this country it is a man's own fault if he does not soon own his home and be his own master. I will say further, Canada has the finest soil, the best climate, and the best system of Government and the smartest class of people I ever met, and there is plenty of room for years to come for thousands from the Ol Land; but let me say in conclusion that Canadians have no use for an emigrant that has no "go" in him, but ther is lots of work in the country at good wages for the men and women who can hustle when necessary.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN.

Two Creeks, Manitoba, October 8th, 1910.

You will think I have forgotten my promise to write to you, but I wanted to wait and see what I thought of the country. We had a comfortable trip by the C. P. Railway to Winnipeg. When I arrived at Winnipeg, I went to the Canadian Government Immigration Office, and was sent out to this place the next morning. I have been here since—about seven months—and I like the place and the people very much. My wages are \$35 (£7) per month, and I have

no harder to work than I had on our own farm at home. In fact, I like the country far better than I expected I would. Any person who is willing to work can get on well. Of course there are those who have strange ideas, and if anything turns out different to their way of thinking, they are off home on the next boat, and to clear themselves they try to run down the country and give Canadians a bad name. I need not tell you that the work is just what one would expect on a farm, only we drive four and six horse teams instead of two as at home.

I intend getting married soon and will be leaving here ; if you know of a good man, you could send him to take my place.

(Signed) SAMUEL NEVIN.

Griswold, Manitoba, February 23rd, 1911.

In answer to your enquiry as to the progress I have made farming in Western Canada, I beg to submit the following statement :—

I came to Canada from County Donegal, Ireland, in the spring of 1883, and worked out as a farm laborer until the spring of 1887, when I took up my present homestead. From 1887 until 1891, inclusive, I worked with oxen breaking land and growing crop. Being a bachelor, I did my own housekeeping. I earned considerable money at carpentering (my former trade) during those years at outside work when not busy on the farm.

I have now been on the one farm for 24 years, and my crops have always been good. I returned to Ireland in 1902 for a short stay, and my present wife came out in the fall of 1902. We were married on her arrival in Winnipeg, and returned to the homestead. We have a family of four boys and two girls ; all clever, healthy, bright children ; they have had the advantage of good schools and churches. My wife has had excellent health and likes Canada. I own to-day 960 acres of land all paid for. I have 25 horses, 33 cattle, pigs, 200 hens, a very complete equipment of machinery, including a steam thresher, 3 binders, mowers, 9 wagons, 3 sleighs, and everything necessary in large farming, including a blacksmith shop on the farm. These things are all paid for, and I have made all this farming in Canada. Never had a cent left me by anyone.

I have a solid brick house 36 x 38, heated with furnace, and with water-works arranged as complete as a city system. The house is furnished in a first-class manner, including a new piano. My little girls are doing well, tak-

ing music lessons and getting other educational advantages. I have a barn 40x120, with solid 10-ft. concrete basement; also other solid concrete buildings. I can store 200 tons of hay and 10,000 bushels of grain. I consider my buildings alone worth £2,800, and my entire holdings of land, buildings and chattels worth at least £10,000. I have 11½ miles of fencing, and have planted about 5,000 trees which are doing well.

I beg to submit a photo of my farmhouse at Griswold, which you may be able to reproduce. I am thankful for the success which has attended my efforts, and I want to say that I have worked hard and steady and have wasted nothing. All I have to-day I made farming in this Western Canada.

(Signed) ROBERT JOHN STEWART.

Clover Bar, Alta., 24th February, 1911.

I came from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and landed in Edmonton on the 26th of May, 1889. I have been farming here ever since, working out to begin with, and if I had not liked the country I would not have stayed that long. I am fairly well satisfied, and have had good success. I own 320 acres of as good land as there is in the country. As an instance or reason why I like the country, last year off a 12-acre field of wheat I took 500 bushels of wheat that fetched me 3s. 4d. per bushel, more than £80. I have been farming the same farm for 18 years and have never had a failure, always fair to good crops. I have all the machinery and stock required for a farm of this size. I am quite comfortable, in fact independent, with money in the bank, and in a position I could never have hoped to be in Ireland. Any man who is willing to work has far better opportunities now to get ahead than I had.

(Signed) JAMES DALY.

Prince Albert, Sask., February 28th, 1911.

In reply to your query as to where I came from, and how I have progressed, etc., I wish to inform you that I came from the vicinity of Coleraine, Co. Derry, Ireland, some twenty years ago. I came right to the Prince Albert District at that time, travelling the last three hundred miles by the mail coach through a country which was then practically uninhabited, but which to-day is covered with comfortable farm homes and intersected by three trunk lines of railway with their different branches. This part of Sas-

katchewan, with its park-like groves and its mighty river, appealed to me, and I have stayed with it ever since, never troubled with vain regrets, for I can honestly say that I have no cause to regret the step then taken.

I know the people of the Old Land have a dread of our cold winter and without knowing of the dry atmosphere here, this is not to be wondered at. Now having seen a score of winters on both sides of the Atlantic, I ought to know whereof I speak, and I have no hesitation in saying that I much prefer a winter in Saskatchewan to a winter in Ireland. I have got workmen out from around my own home repeatedly, and not one of them would go back to stay. They generally worked for me a couple of years and then went homesteading. Some of them have now good farms of their own, while others are still in the homesteading stage. I own and operate three quarter sections (480 acres), with all the necessary equipment, besides keeping a herd of some 70 head of cattle, some of them pure-breds. I thoroughly enjoy the life, and let me tell you, sir, Saskatchewan is good enough for me.

(Signed)

ANDREW KNOX.

"Lakeview Farm," Northminster, Sask.,

February 8th, 1911.

I arrived in this country in June, 1906, and as far as farm work was concerned, I was as green as "Erin's Green Isle," but of course it could not be expected to be otherwise, as every person must admit there is a vast difference between the work in a Belfast office and on a Canadian farm. However, I got over the green stage, and now may be considered to be in the "Wheaten" stage, as I have grown grain so successfully that wheat seems to have become part of my nature. In fact, the few years which I have farmed have filled me with so much hope that I have sold my first farm and am now negotiating for the purchase of a half section.

When my brother and I came to this district four years ago, we were fourteen miles from town where we purchased our goods, got our mail, etc. Now we have two post offices and a store within half an hour's drive, a telegraph office on the next farm, and a good graded road into Lloydminster (which is our principal town), so you can see we are keeping in touch with the times. As far as my experience goes, this district compares favourably with Ireland as far as farm products are concerned, and that with less labour, as climatic conditions, coupled with modern machinery, make

farming in the West a pleasure compared with the old-time drudgery of the Old Country.

At present I have over 50 head of cattle, 16 horses, etc., with buildings to accommodate same, in addition to all necessary machinery to cultivate the farm.

(Signed) ARCHIE NELSON.

Larchmount Farm, Pambrun, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan, Canada.

Perhaps a brief description of my experiences and success in Canada might be of interest. I left Liverpool on the Allan Liner Numidian on August 22nd, 1901. I was accompanied by my wife and five-year-old daughter. We arrived in Winnipeg on September 2nd, strangers in a strange land. The same day, thanks to the Immigration officers in Winnipeg, I had secured a situation with a farmer close to Winnipeg. I can assure you I was green. Yes, green in regard to Canadian farming methods, but I had come to Canada to become a farmer, and a farmer I intended to be, so put up with all kinds of fun and jokes being poked at me, and stuck to my job until harvest was over and the grain in the elevator, when I returned to Winnipeg, having earned \$40.00 in two months, and, what was more, I had learned something—that I was in a new and different country, and that to succeed I should have to adapt myself to the ways and means of the country of my adoption—Canada—and break myself from the customs of my native land. In October of the year of our arrival in Canada a son was born to us. My forty dollars went, but I succeeded in getting work on the Electric Railway as a conductor. I stopped working on the railway in spring, for I meant to keep to farming, and in March I hired with a farmer for the season, and not being an experienced man could not get very high wages. Anyhow, I got along all right—and did my best, and my boss was very good to me, showing me a great deal. In autumn we had \$200, but foolish folks as we were, we returned to Winnipeg for the winter, instead of staying on the farm. Well, we worked here and there until misfortune overtook us. Our little boy caught scarlet fever. He was taken to the hospital. He got well, but no sooner had he returned home than our dear daughter took sick with the same disease, dying May 20th, 1907. This was a very hard blow to us, both to our hearts and pockets. We were almost without funds at this time. J. O. Smith, the then Commissioner of Immigration in Winnipeg, advised me to go to Moose Jaw or Swift Current, as

there were great chances in that part of the country. He described the different localities where good land could be had. I came up to Moose Jaw and worked out again, getting a farm to look after for the winter. We came up to Swift Current in March, 1908, locating on my present farm April 6th, 1908. We had \$350 when entering, and I hired a man to haul me lumber to build a house. The hauling and lumber cost me \$150. Both myself and Mrs. Simpson worked out again and earned another \$350, living on our homestead in the winter. In spring of 1909 I bought three oxen, which cost me \$200. I bought a walking plow for \$24.00 and an old wagon for \$30.00. I broke 25 acres and prepared it for crop, which I sowed to oats. I then broke for others at \$4.00 an acre, earning about \$6.00 a day. The oxen had no other feed than the prairie grass. In spring of 1910 I sold my oxen and bought four horses, new wagon, riding plow, disc and drag harrows. I broke another 40 acres, and went to work with my horses. Mrs. Simpson and I worked out during harvest and threshing, returning home in time to look after our own crop. In spring of this year, 1911, I sowed 50 acres of wheat, which yielded 32 bushels per acre. I secured four bushels of Marquis wheat from the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head, which I sowed on two measured acres. This yielded a total of 89 bushels, which is $44\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. This wheat is for seed for 1912. I may say here that I won the following prizes in 1911: Swift Current Agricultural Fair, July 19th, 1st for wheat, 1st for oats, 1st for field peas, 2nd for sweet peas; also at the Dominion of Canada Exposition, Regina, 1st for wheat, 1st for oats, and 1st for flax. I sowed 12 acres of oats, which yielded seventy-six bushels per acre. In May I broke 30 acres of new land, which I prepared and sowed to flax—linseed—which yielded 13 bushels per acre, and which I sold for \$1.95 per bushel. Just fancy the virgin prairie plowed once; that is, the sod turned over a week before sowing, yielding a crop worth over £6 per acre. My homestead is all fenced, and all under cultivation, with the exception of ten acres, reserved for home grounds, barnyard, garden, etc., and only three years ago was bare prairie, given over to ranching. My land is worth at the present \$50.00 an acre. Have been offered \$10,000 (£2,000 cash). Not bad returns for one coming to Canada as I did, WITHOUT ANY CAPITAL. I have to-day 320 acres of as fine a land as lies outdoors, a good home, as well as barn, granaries, pig houses, etc., four horses, two milk cows, nine pigs, fifty head of poultry, two wagons, two plows, one of which is a breaking plow, for breaking the prairie; the other is for reploting land on which a crop has been grown; one disc harrow for pulverizing the soil, one set of smoothing har-

rows, one self-binder, one subsoil packer (this implement is used to pack the soil after plowing), one seed drill, etc. Our garden is one acre in area, on which we grew in 1911 250 bushels of potatoes besides other garden truck. We can grow most anything. It seems incredible that a man coming to Canada ten years ago without capital, to-day is worth over ten thousand dollars (an earning of \$1,000 a year), but fact is stranger than fiction, and I would not take \$12,000 for my farm as it stands, for have I not a home, where I am happy and contented, owner of my own place, my own boss, what more should I want, and where could I better improve my condition in life? Nowhere.

A great deal of misunderstanding seems to be general regarding our climate. This is due a great deal to writers of fiction, who have wilfully misrepresented Canada's climate. We have cold weather in our beautiful prairie provinces. It would be absurd to try to make others believe that our winters were fleeting, or that they are particularly mild. There has always been a cold season here, and there always will be, and it is a great thing for the agricultural possibilities of our land that this is so, for Jack Frost is the farmer's greatest friend, for he makes the land fit to grow our famous hard wheat. The prairie winter is healthy, and when you come to think of it, health is everything. There is no air more invigorating and more bracing practically at all seasons of the year than Western Canada. Our winters are of bright skies and almost continuous sunshine; not like the winters I was used to in my native town of Kendal, Westmoreland, England, rains unending, gloomy, miserable.

(Signed) WM. S. SIMPSON.

Bally Clan, Crumlin Co., Antrim, Feby. 28th, 1911.

In reply to yours of the 27th inst. received, inquiring after the welfare of my boys in Western Canada, well I am proud and happy to say that they have all four done remarkably well as you know. Willie is a farmer and Tom served his time to the hardware business. Both left Belfast seven years ago for Winnipeg. The one was 24 years and the other 22 years old. They had no one to go to. They both engaged with farmers and served them for eight months. They had good pay and were well treated by their employers. They could have been all winter where they first engaged in Manitoba. They took a notion to go further west to try timber cutting for the winter. When spring came Willie went farther west to Regina, the capital

of Saskatchewan, and worked with a farmer for twelve months at good pay. He left in the spring and went to British Columbia, engaged to team from Ashcroft to Quesnel Forks, a distance of 200 miles ; he had good pay and enjoyed the best of health. Although delicate at home, British Columbia suited him, and, as he says, no one need be hungry there. He remained two years, then came back to Alberta and took up his homestead, 60 miles west of Edmonton and 3 miles from Rich Valley P. O., near the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He has seen a good deal of the West, and says it's the country for any one who is not afraid to work. They are well paid for their work, which gives them encouragement. Tom is now and for the past two years has been with a wholesale hardware firm in Vancouver. My third son went out to Regina three years ago this spring, and worked with a farmer for 18 months, he then left and went into British Columbia in December. He got a good job on the Government road at Revelstoke, worked there until March, left then and engaged with the Arrow Lake Orchard Co., at Nakusp, and sent for my son Sam last June, who went direct to Nakusp. Their pay was good, the work easy. They worked 10 hours daily, lived in a shack, did their own cooking, and said they were as happy as kings. When John went out he was only 20 years and Sam 19 years. I am glad they had the courage to go, although I miss them at home, but any one of the four can earn and save as much in one day as I pay my men without board, weekly. It's a blessing there is such a country as the Golden West, as they call it, for the farmers' sons of Old Ireland.

(Signed)

JOHN SUFFEN.

Edgerton P.O., Alberta, Canada, January 10th, 1910.

I have been out here in Canada for 8 years now, and I have been in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and have done a lot of farm work, and worked in the woods in the winter time, and then I took up 160 acres of Government free-grant land, and I am well pleased with it. I put in 15 acres of wheat last year and had 406 bushels of wheat off it that went 60 lbs. to the bushel. I will have completed my time on my land 1st June this year, and the land is worth £600, and all I had to pay for it was £2 to file on it. And the taxes are very light; I just had to pay 8s. each year these last three years, and I just live 8 miles from town. Why, you can just imagine what the land is like, when it never had been broken up before ; when it has been lying for years and years and the grass

and leaves rotting on it, you can judge the strength of the land. It is a dark loam soil and rich, and I tell you the American settlers are taking advantage of it, coming in tens of thousands every year and taking up this homestead land. I do not see why the Irish farmers do not come out here and get their share of this land. What Canada wants is farmers and farm laborers to build up the country, and any man that wants work will always get work.

(Signed)

R. SCOTT.

Long Lake Farm, Edmonton, Alta., Canada,
25th February, 1911.

I have farmed extensively in the Edmonton District for several years, and am more than satisfied with the returns for the work and money invested every year. I own several farms around here, and feed all my crop. Besides running a plain farm, I also have a horse ranch, and have a large number of mares and own my own stallions. When I came here some seven years ago, money was scarce and land was cheap, but things have altered; money is easy now and land is increasing in value every year. Farms around here are selling from £3 to £10 per acre. I have experimented in the Old Country in potatoes in a small way, but Ireland cannot touch this soil nor climate. Oats (or corn as we call it in Ireland) goes from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; wheat from 25 to 50 bushels per acre; potatoes from 275 to 450 bushels per acre. The land is a deep black loam with a clay subsoil and requires no chemicals or manure. Everything is done with our horses, and there is little or no manual labor, such as is known in Ireland, where a man has from 10 to 20 acres, and the usual visit from the landlord or his agent. Everybody here is contented.

Our winters seem to scare European people, but I would rather spend my winters here in a dry, clear, healthy atmosphere and bright unshine than endure that damp, foggy, wet Irish winter.

The best schools in the world are here, and the chances for married men with children, expecting to better himself and his rising family, cannot be beaten. It would surprise the Irish people to know that the work and anxiety expended in Ireland if done here would make them wealthy. We have no use for the lazy man here. If you are coming over for a lazy time, disabuse your mind at once on the subject. It's work here, and well paid for it. Many Irish farmers around here have retired these past few years, who came here poor men. Provisions are high, but the prices

accordingly are high for the produce you have to sell. We have nothing less here than a five-cent piece, which is 2½d.

I have written this letter for the Irish farmer who intends coming here, and the information is reliable and trustworthy. I think if the Irish people only knew what this 160 acres proposition really is, they would start for Canada at once.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

Keremeos, B.C., 5th January, 1910.

I do not know if you will remember me or not, but perhaps when I remind you that it was through your agent, Mr. Webster, of Belfast, I met you, you will recognize me. When I left Dublin in March, 1908, I came direct to Winnipeg, where I was exceptionally fortunate in stepping right into a well-known Trust Company, at a salary just double what I had in the Old Country, and after spending fifteen months there I thought of starting out on my own account, which appeals so much to us Old Country people. I accordingly pulled up my stakes in the prairie and came to this part of British Columbia, a most glorious spot, and a valley which bids fair to top the fruit-producing districts of British Columbia. This is a new district, consequently, we want all the settlers we can get, and already I have got a cousin of mine with me, and this spring two more are coming from Ireland. We are 200 miles east of Vancouver, and before long the last section of railroad will be finished, giving us direct communication with that city. Since coming to this country I have been in the Okanagan and Kootenay fruit districts, and have no doubt but that we will in a short time be keen competitors of these much older districts. I am planting upwards of 1,000 fruit trees this spring, so am looking out for a busy time of it. I have put up a fine six-roomed bungalow, and have just as many comforts as in dear old Dublin. The climate here is delightful. The thermometer has not gone below zero this year, and the River Sinnekaween has been open during the entire winter.

(Signed)

GEO. W. COOPER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Intending emigrants would do well, before deciding upon the particular locality to which to go, to consult one of the Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom, who will, without charge, gladly give, either personally or

by letter, full and reliable details regarding any point upon which intending settlers desire information. The following is a list of Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom :

ENGLAND.

MR. J. OBED SMITH,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

A. F. Jury, 48 Lord St., Liverpool.
Canadian Government Agent, 139 Corporation Street,
Birmingham.
Canadian Government Agent, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.
L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.

IRELAND.

John Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.
Edward O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

SCOTLAND.

J. K. Miller, 107 Hope Street, Glasgow.
Canadian Government Agent, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

NO FEES ARE CHARGED BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

NOTE.

The Canadian Immigration Department desires intending settlers and booking agents, to distinctly understand that it is not responsible for any statements made by employment bureaus or others in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, apart from those contained in printed pamphlets or circulars of the Department.

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September.



| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| HAUFAX TO | |
| MR RUPERT (GTR) | 3,746 |
| MONTREAL | 756 |
| MONTREAL TO | |
| WINNIPEG | 1,424 |
| REGINA | 1,780 |
| EDMONTON | 2,251 |
| CALGARY | 2,264 |
| VANCOUVER | 2,905 |

HALIFAX
MONTREAL
CHURCHILL

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| HAUFAX TO | |
| MR RUPERT (GTR) | 3,746 |
| MONTREAL | 756 |
| MONTREAL TO | |
| WINNIPEG | 1,424 |
| REGINA | 1,780 |
| EDMONTON | 2,251 |
| CALGARY | 2,264 |
| VANCOUVER | 2,905 |

| PROVINCES | SQ MILES | CITIZENS | POP. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| ALBERTA | 255,285 | MONTREAL | 675,480 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 350,855 | TORONTO | 376,835 |
| MANITOBA | 251,832 | WINNIPEG | 136,039 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | 27,985 | QUEBEC | 78,150 |
| ONTARIO | 21,428 | OTTAWA | 87,062 |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 407,262 | HAMILTON | 81,969 |
| P. E. EDWARD I. | 2,184 | HAIFA | 46,619 |
| QUEBEC | 706,834 | ST. JOHN | 42,511 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 251,700 | LONDON | 46,300 |
| YUKON | 207,076 | VANCOUVER | 190,400 |
| W. W. TERRITORIES | 242,224 | | |